

that these Pheasants got up with much less noise than English birds, and that the cocks never uttered the least cackle when rising and were only very rarely heard to crow—and then very feebly—on going to roost. In February and March they were feeding largely on the dry seeds from the fallen pomegranates.”—R. B. W.

RALLUS AQUATICUS L. [B. 288. *W. 1903, p. 567.]

♂ ♂. Feb. 19 and 24, south coast, Caspian Sea.

“Plentiful in the swampy forest and along the numerous small streams and marshes.”—R. B. W.

LARUS MINUTUS.

Four males, Feb. 26 and March 4, south coast, Caspian Sea.

“To be seen all along the sandy coast of the Caspian as well as on the larger lagoons and marshes a little way inland; they did not, however, spend the night on the inland lagoons, but were to be seen late in the evening flying out to sea in small parties.”—R. B. W.

XXIII.—*On the Birds of Paraguay*.—Part III. By CHARLES CHUBB, F.Z.S., M.B.O.U., Zoological Department, British Museum*.

Family CONOPOPHAGIDÆ.

77. *CONOPOPHAGA ANOMALA*.

Ceraphanes anomalus Bertonì, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 115.

Conophaga lineata (nec Wied), Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 331.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 16, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ April 13, 1904.

Bill black above, cream-coloured below; tarsi and feet yellow, greenish at base; iris brown.

* Continued from above, p. 285.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 1, 1904.

d, e, f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 1-20, 1904.

g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

Compared with the series of *C. lineata* from Brazil, in the British Museum, the Paraguayan bird is less rufous above and more inclined to olive, the rufous of the throat and chest is much paler, and the white on the middle of the abdomen more extended. The under tail-coverts shew scarcely any trace of rufous, which is conspicuous in the Brazilian species. I agree, therefore, with Mr. Bertoni that it is a distinct form. Total length 5·3 inches; culmen 0·65; wing 2·8; tail 1·9; tarsus 1·1.

[This species is not an uncommon bird in the locality, but I have never yet met with a female specimen. I must have skinned quite a dozen at one time or another, but not a single female among them. It is true that I have generally shot them during the winter months, but even then the female must have been in the locality. A ground-feeder, it can generally be found by the rustling of the dead leaves on the ground, in this way locating itself.—*W. F.*]

78. *CORYTHOPIS CALCARATA*.

Myiothera calcarata Wied, Beitr. Nat. Bras. iii. p. 1101 (1831); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 615 (1908).

Corythopsis calcarata Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 335 (1890); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 331 (Paraguay).

Hylocentrites ambulator Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 126.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 28, 1902.

Iris light brown.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 4, 27, 1902.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 30, 1902.

e, f. ♀ ad. „ March 23, 24, 1904.

g. ♂ ad. „ August 7, 1904.

Bill light horn-coloured above, creamy buff below; feet bluish, tinged with very light horn-colour; iris brown.

These examples agree in every respect with the series in

the National Collection from Brazil. I do not consider that the bird described by Mr. Bertoni is separable from *C. calcarata* (Wied).

[Like the preceding species this has the custom of feeding on the ground, the scratching of the dead undergrowth attracting one's attention. It is not so common as *Conopophaga anomala*, but specimens can usually be met with when looked for.—*W. F.*]

Family FORMICARIIDÆ.

79. THAMNOPHILUS GUTTATUS RODRIGUEZIANUS.

Thamnophilus rodriguezianus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 137.

Hypoedalius guttatus Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 330 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, October 20, 1902.

Iris light brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 21, 1902.

c. ♂ ad. „ April 19, 1904.

d, e. ♂; f, g, h. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 4–25, 1904.

i, k. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 27, 28, 1904.

Bill black above, on ridge, gape, and lower mandible grey; tarsi and feet pale slaty blue.

l. ♂ ad. Ibitimi, February 8, 1904.

Bill black above, slate-coloured below; tarsi and feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

Having compared these examples with a series of twenty-five of *T. guttatus* from Brazil, I find that the Paraguay bird has the fulvous on the lower abdomen and under tail-coverts paler and more restricted, giving the bird a whiter appearance, this is more especially marked in the male. Total length 8 inches; culmen 1.05; wing 3.4; tail 4.8; tarsus 1.2. I can only regard this form, however, as a subspecies of *T. guttatus*.

[This species is fairly common throughout the country. A lazy slow-flying bird, it can be approached quite closely before flying away, and even then its flight is only for a short distance.—*W. F.*]

80. *THAMNOPHILUS CÆRULESCENS*.

Batara negro y aplamado Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 199. no. ccxiii. (1905) = ♂.

Batara pardo dorado Azara, tom. cit. p. 202. no. ccxiv. = ♀.

Thamnophilus cærulescens Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. p. 311 (1816: Paraguay) = ♂; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 119 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 200; Sharpe, Hand-list B. iii. p. 14 (1901).

Thamnophilus auratus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. p. 312 (1816: Paraguay) = ♀.

Thamnophilus ochrus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xiv. p. 188 (1901: Sapucay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 15, 1902.

b, c, d. ♂; e, f, g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 8-28, 1902.

h. ♂; i. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 17-31, 1903.

Bill black above, lead-coloured below; feet bluish lead-coloured; iris brown.

k. ♂; l. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

m. ♂ ad. Sapucay, February 26, 1904.

n. ♀ ad. „ March 1904.

o. ♂ ad. „ August 26, 1904.

[Another of our very common wood-birds. It can be met with in considerable numbers in all parts of the country throughout the year.—*W. F.*]

81. *THAMNOPHILUS RADIATUS*.

Batara listado Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 196. no. ccxii. (1805).

Thamnophilus radiatus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. p. 315 (1816: Paraguay); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 17, 119 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 210; Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. v. p. 117 (1893: Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 330 (Paraguay).

a, b. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 18, 1903.

Tarsi and feet light blue-grey; iris light buff.

c. ♂ imm. Sapucay, April 19, 1903.

Bill black above, slate-coloured below; feet light bluish slate-coloured; iris yellowish-white.

82. *DYSITHAMNUS MENTALIS*.

Myothera mentalis Temm. Pl. Col. ii. pl. 179. fig. 3 (1823 : Brazil).

Dysithamnus mentalis Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 221 (1890); Allen, Bull. Amer. Mus. v. p. 118 (1893 : Matto Grosso); Salvad. Boll. Mus. Torino, xv. n. 378, p. 18 (1900 : Paraguay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 330 (Paraguay).

Thamnophilus flavescens Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 136.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, October 28, 1902.

b, c. ♂ ♀ imm. Sapucay, November 20, 29, 1902.

d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903.

Bill black above, dark slaty below; feet yellowish grey; iris brown.

e. ♀ imm. Sapucay, May 4, 1903.

f, g. ♂ ♀ imm. Sapucay, March 9, 31, 1904.

h, i, k. ♂; l, m. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 9-30, 1904.

n, o. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 1, 5, 1904.

Mr. Bertoni has described this species as a new form under the name of *Thamnophilus flavescens*. This large series, however, agrees with Temminck's description and plate of *D. mentalis*, and also with the series in the collection of the British Museum. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering in placing *Thamnophilus flavescens* of Bertoni as a synonym of the present species.

[This species, like the last, is very abundant through the whole of Central and Southern Paraguay.—*W. F.*]

83. *HERPSILOCHMUS RUFIMARGINATUS*.

Myothera rufimarginatus Temm. Pl. Col. ii. pl. 132. fig. 1 (1823 : Brazil); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 605 (1908).

Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 247; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 330 (Paraguay).

Dendroæcia erythroptera Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 138.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 21, 1902.

Iris light brown.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 5, 31, 1904.

d-h. ♂ ♀ ad. „ April 4-22, 1904.

i. ♀ ad. Sapucay, May 8, 1904.

These specimens agree very well with Temminck's description and figure of *H. rufomarginatus*, and also with the examples of the species in the collection of the British Museum. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering and Mr. C. W. Richmond that *Dendroæcia erythroptera* of Bertoni must be placed as a synonym of the present species.

[Like the preceding and about as abundant.—*W. F.*]

84. FORMICIVORA MALURA.

Myothera malura Temm. Pl. Col. ii. pl. 353. figs. 1 & 2 (1825 : Ypanema).

Formicivora malura Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 254; Sharpe, Hand-list B. iii. p. 26 (1901).

This specimen agrees very well with Temminck's figure, and also with another example in the National Collection from Ypanema, collected by Natterer. The species is new to the avifauna of Paraguay.

85. CHAMÆSA BREVICAUDA.

Turdus brevicaudus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. xx. p. 239 (1818 : Brazil).

Chamæsa brevicauda Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 307.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 10, 1904.

Bill, tarsi, and feet pale pink ; iris brown.

This example is identical with others in the National Collection from Eastern Brazil, and the species is recorded here for the first time from Paraguay.

[A rare bird with us, living solitary in the large forests. In habits this species is identical with the Thrushes, and in the dim light and thick undergrowth of the woods it is not easily to be distinguished from them.—*W. F.*]

Family DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

86. FURNARIUS RUFUS.

Merops rufus Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 465 (1788: Buenos Ayres).

Hornero Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 221. no. ccxxi. (1805).

Furnarius rufus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. p. 116 (1817: Paraguay); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 119 (Paraguay); Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 134 (Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 22, 1904.

Two clutches of eggs were sent, which are glossy white and measure: axis 1.1–1.15 inch; diameter 0.8–0.85.

According to Mr. Foster this bird is resident and common in the vicinity of Asuncion, but comparatively scarce in the heavily wooded parts of the country.

87. LOCHMIAS NEMATURA.

Myiothera nematura Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 43 (1823: San Paulo); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 614 (1908).

Lochmias nematura Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132 (Parana); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 28 (1890); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 327 (Paraguay).

Hydrolegus silvestrianus, Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 74.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 4, 1903.

Bill black above, lighter below; tarsi and feet light brown; iris brown.

b. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 27, 1904.

c. ♂ ad. „ June 25, 1904.

Bill blackish; tarsi and feet pale brown.

d. ♂; e, f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 10–28, 1904.

g. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 8, 1904.

The specimens enumerated above are identical with others in the National Collection, from Brazil. I have, therefore, followed Dr. Ihering and Mr. C. W. Richmond in placing

Hydrolegus silvestrianus of Bertoni as a synonym of the present species.

[This strange bird is resident and not uncommon in this district. It can only be met with along the forest streams. Its food consists exclusively of the water insects and possibly spawn of fish and frogs. It invariably stands on the stones in the water, and at times even when the water is over the top.—*W. F.*]

88. *SYNALLAXIS RUFICAPILLA*.

Synallaxis ruficapilla Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. p. 310 (1819: Brazil); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 38; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 593 (1908).

Synallaxis (Barnesia) cururuvi Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 76.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 25, 30, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured above, greyish below; tarsi and feet greenish; iris light brown.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 17, 1904.

The examples from Paraguay agree in every respect with those in the National Collection from Brazil, whence the species was described. I agree, therefore, with Dr. Ihering and Mr. C. W. Richmond in considering *S. (Barnesia) cururuvi* of Bertoni as a synonym of this species.

[I have met with this species feeding on the ground in the forests at Sapucay.—*W. F.*]

89. *SYNALLAXIS FRONTALIS*.

Chicli Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 266. no. ccxxxvi. (1805).

Synallaxis frontalis Pelz. Sitz. Ak. Wien, xxxiv. p. 117 (1859); id. Orn. Bras. p. 35; Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 14 (Lambaré); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 39; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 631.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 1, 1904.

Bill blackish above, grey below; tarsi and feet yellowish horn-coloured; iris very light brown.

[A very rare bird with us here, inhabiting the large montes.—*W. F.*]

90. *SYNALLAXIS SPIXI*.

Synallaxis spixi Selater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 98 (Brazil); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132 (Minas and S. Brazil to Buenos Ayres); Oberholser, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 134 (1902: Sapucay); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 42; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München. xxii. p. 631.

Synallaxis furvicaudatus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 76.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 29, 1904.

Bill black above, greyish below; tarsi and feet bronze-green; iris light brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, August 29, 1904.

I have followed Dr. Ihering in placing *S. furvicaudatus* of Bertoni as a synonym of the present species, as the specimens from Paraguay are identical with others from Brazil.

91. *SYNALLAXIS ALBESCENS*.

Synallaxis albescens Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 227. fig. 2 (1823: Brazil); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132 (Mendoza and Buenos Ayres to Central Brazil); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 43.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 19, 1904.

Bill dark horn-coloured above, pinky-grey below; tarsi and feet dry pea-green; iris light brown.

This species appears to be new to the avifauna of Paraguay, although it has been recorded from the Argentine.

92. *SYNALLAXIS CINERASCENS*.

Synallaxis cinerascens Temm. Pl. Col. iii. pl. 227. fig. 3 (1823: Brazil); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 48.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 20, 1904.

Bill black; tarsi and feet light horn-coloured with a greenish tinge; iris reddish brown.

This example is identical with others from Ypanema and Rio Grande do Sul. The species has not been previously recorded from Paraguay.

93. *SYNALLAXIS CINNAMOMEA RUSSEOLA.*

Cinnamon Creeper Lath. Gen. Syn. i. part 2, p. 740 (1782: "In British Museum").

Certhia cinnamomea Gm. Syst. Nat. i. p. 480 (1788).

Anegadizo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 262. no. ccxxxiii. (1805).

Sylvia russeola Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 217 (1817); id. Enc. Méth. ii. p. 463 (1820: Paraguay).

Synallaxis cinnamomea Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 15 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 50; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay).

Synallaxis cinnamomea russeola Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 630.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 7, 1904.

Bill black; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured; iris whitish.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 30, 1904.

94. *SYNALLAXIS PHRYGANOPHILA.*

Horqueta tricolor Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 255. no. ccxxix. (1805).

Sylvia phryganophila Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xi. p. 207 (1817: Paraguay).

Synallaxis phryganophila Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 119 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 57; Oates, Cat. Birds' Eggs Brit. Mus. iii. p. 177 (1903); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 17, 1902.

b. ♂ juv. Sapucay, March 25, 1903.

Upper mandible black, lower mandible, tarsi, and feet pale greyish blue; iris dull white.

c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 21, 30, 1904.

e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, September 8, 1904.

Three eggs—pure white and unspotted—collected on October 17, 1903. Measurements: axis 0·8 to 0·85 inch; diameter 0·6. Incubation well advanced.

[This bird is resident, but rare. The nest is usually built in a solitary tree on the open camp and is quite a large affair, measuring some nine inches in diameter. It is constructed of thin sticks and lined with leaves, while it is easily

discovered, owing to its being placed in a tree with very thin foliage. Six eggs form a full clutch.

The bird feeds on the ground; its food consists of small insects which abound in the long grasses about low swampy places.—*W. F.*]

95. *ANUMBIUS ANUMBI*.

Anumbi Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 226. no. ccxxii. (1805).

Furnarius anumbi Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. p. 117 (1817: Paraguay).

Anumbius anthoides D'Orb. et Lafr., Syn. Av. 2. p. 17 (1838: Corrientes).

Anumbius acuticaudatus Burm. J. f. O. 1860, p. 250 (Parana); Sclater, Cat. Amer. B. p. 154 (1862: Parana); Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 119 (Paraguay); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 75 (part.); id. & Salvin, Nomencl. Av. Neotr. p. 64, part. (Paraguay).

Anumbius anumbi Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay).

Sphenopyga anumbi Cab. Mus. Hein. ii. p. 29 (1859).

a. ♂ imm. Sapucay, November 30, 1902.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 16, 1904.

Bill horn-coloured, pinkish grey below; feet pale greenish flesh-coloured; iris light reddish brown.

Five eggs, collected October 16, 1903, are pure white and measure: axis 1.0 inch; diameter 0.65.

These examples evidently belong to the true *Furnarius anumbi* of Vieillot, whose description was founded on the *Añumbí* of Azara. They differ from the majority of the more southern examples in the ashy grey upper surface, instead of rufous brown, and the dull white of the under surface, instead of deep isabelline or fulvous. There are two specimens in the collection of the British Museum obtained by Burmeister on the Parana, which belong to the pale Paraguayan form, and two from Espartillar, Argentine, collected by Mr. A. H. Holland, which must also be associated with the northern bird.

I would suggest, therefore, that the Paraguayan race bear

the title of *Anumbius anumbi*, and, as there is no particular locality mentioned by Lesson in his description of *A. acuticaudatus*, that the southern form be called *A. anthoides*.

ANUMBIUS ANTHOIDES.

? *Anthus acuticaudatus* Less. Traité d'Orn. p. 424 (1831).

Anumbius anthoides D'Orb. et Lafr. Syn. Av. 2, p. 17 (1837); D'Orb. Voy. Amér. Mérid., Ois. p. 252 (1835-1844).

Synallaxis major Gould, Voy. Beagle, Zool. Birds, p. 76, pl. 22 (1841: Maldonado).

Anumbius acuticaudatus Bonap. Consp. Av. i. p. 212, part. (1850); Sci. & Salv. P. Z. S. 1868, p. 141 (Conchitas); iid. Nomencl. Av. Neotr. p. 64, part. (1873: Arg. Rep.); Sternb. J. f. O. 1869, p. 265 (Buenos Ayres); Durnford, Ibis, 1877, p. 181 (Buenos Ayres); White, P. Z. S. 1882, p. 612 (Salta and Flores); Gibson, Ibis, 1885, p. 281 (Uruguay); Sclater & Hudson, Argent. Orn. i. p. 189.

96. PHACELODOMUS RUBER.

Anumbi roxo Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 217. no. cexx. (1805).

Furnarius ruber Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. p. 118 (1817: Paraguay).

Phacelodomus rufipennis Sclater, P. Z. S. 1889, p. 33 (Bolivia); id. Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 83, pl. v.

Phacelodomus striaticeps Kerr (nec D'Orb. & Lafr.), Ibis, 1892, p. 132.

Phacellodomus ruber Ménégaux & Hellm. Mém. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. d'Autun, xix. p. 84 (1906: Paraguay).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, November 20, 1902.

Iris brown.

This specimen is identical with the type of *P. rufipennis* from Bolivia.

97. AUTOMOLUS LEUCOPHTHALMUS BERGIANUS.

Anabates leucophthalmus Wied, Reise Bras. ii. p. 141 (1821: Brazil).

Automolus leucophthalmus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 95; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay).

Phacellodomus bergianus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 78.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 23, 1902.

b. ♀ ad. „ March 30, 1903.

c, d. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 6, 27, 1903.

Bill horn-coloured above, greenish below ; tarsi and feet yellowish bronze-green ; iris white.

e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, September 1, 1904.

Having compared these examples from Paraguay with a series of eleven others from Brazil, I have come to the conclusion that the Paraguayan bird is paler above, and the chestnut tail not so intense in colour, while the under surface presents a whiter appearance. I would suggest, therefore, that it be regarded as a subspecies under the name of *Automolus leucophthalmus bergianus*.

[A rare forest bird with us here.—W. F.]

98. PHILYDOR RUFUS.

Dendrocopus rufus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 119 (1818 : Brazil).

Philydor rufus Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 79 (1890) ; Oberh. Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxv. p. 133 (1902 : Sapucay) ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay) ; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 625.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 28, 1902.

Bill horn-coloured above, paler below ; tarsi and feet yellowish bronze-green ; iris brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, February 16, 1904.

c, d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 10, 1904.

e, f. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, June 30, 1904.

g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 24, 1904.

[A rare bird with us here.—W. F.]

99. PHILYDOR LICHTENSTEINI.

Philydor lichtensteini Cab. & Heine, Mus. Hein. ii. p. 29 (1860 : Brazil) ; Berlepsch & Hellmayr, J. f. O. 1905, p. 31 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 28, 1902.

Iris light brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, February 16, 1904.

c, d. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 10, 11, 1904.

Bill black above, grey below ; tarsi and feet bronze-green ; iris brown.

e. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 24, 1904.

[This species is resident but not common in the forests of this district ; I have met with it during the months February, March, April.—*W. F.*]

100. PHILYDOR ATRICAPILLUS.

Anabates atricapillus Wied, Reise Bras. ii. p. 147 (1821 : Rio Catolé, Southern Bahia).

Philydor atricapillus Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 96 ; Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 625.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 1903–04.

c, d, e. ♂ ; *f.* ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 1904.

These examples are identical with others from Eastern Brazil in the collection of the British Museum. The species has not been previously recorded from Paraguay.

[Resident and not uncommon through the Central districts of Paraguay.—*W. F.*]

101. ANABAZENOPS ACRITUS.

Anabazenops acritus Oberh. Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xiv. p. 187 (1901 : Sapucay).

Xenicopsis acritus Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay).

a, b, c. ♀ ; *d.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 1903–04.

e, f. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 21, 1904.

g. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 4, 1904.

h. ♂ ad. „ June 18, 1904.

[This species is resident and not uncommon through the central parts of the country.—*W. F.*]

102. XENOPS RUTILUS.

Xenops rutilus Licht. Verz. Doubl. p. 17 (1823 : Bahia) ; Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 111 ; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 328 (Paraguay).

Xenops argobronchus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 75.

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 18, 1904.

Bill black above, cream-coloured below; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

b, c. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 3, 20, 1904.

These specimens agree in every respect with others, in the British Museum series, from various parts of South America. I have, therefore, followed Dr. Ihering in placing *X. argobronchus* Bertoni as a synonym of the present species.

[This peculiar little bird is rare with us. All these S. American Creepers are so much alike in their habits that little can be said about any one in particular.—*W. F.*]

103. SCLERURUS SCANSOR.

Oxypyga scansor Ménétr. Mém. Ac. Sci. St. Pétersb. (6) i. p. 520, tab. xi. (1835 : Rio de Janeiro).

Sclerurus umbretta (nec Lichtenstein) Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 329 (Paraguay).

Geoecia orryctera Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 79; cf. Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 611 (1908).

Sclerurus caudacutus scansor Hellm. Nov. Zool. xiv. p. 58 (1907).

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 9, 1904.

b, c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, July 3, 27, 1904.

I agree with Dr. Ihering and C. W. Richmond in uniting *Geoecia orryctera* of Bertoni with the present species, as the specimens recorded above are identical in every respect with others in the National Collection from E. Brazil.

[One of our very rare forest birds. Its habits are very similar to those of the Thrushes. It lives entirely upon the ground in the deepest and gloomiest parts of the forest. It is not by any means shy, and if not startled will feed close up to the observer.—*W. F.*]

104. SITTASOMUS ERITHACUS.

Dendrocolaptes erithacus Licht. Abh. Akad. Berl. 1820, p. 259, pl. i. fig. 2; id. Verz. Doubl. p. 17 (1823 : San Paulo); Richmond, Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. xxxv. p. 585 (1908).

Sittasomus erithacus Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132; Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 119; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 329 (Paraguay).

Acanthurus microrhynchus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 79.

a, b. ♀; *c.* ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 7, 27, 1904.

Bill black above, dark slate-coloured below; tarsi and feet dark slate-coloured; iris brown.

d, e. ♂ ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 4, 19, 1904.

These five examples agree perfectly well with *S. erithacus* of Lichtenstein, and I see no reason for upholding *Acanthurus microrhynchus* of Bertoni as a separate species.

[A rather common bird with us; it can be met with in all the large forests, although not common in the smaller woods.—*W. F.*]

105. XIPHOCOLAPTES ALBICOLLIS PARANENSIS.

Dendrocopus albicollis Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 117 (1818: Brazil).

Xiphocolaptes albicollis Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, p. 132 (Paraguay); Selater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 142; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 329 (Paraguay); Hellmayr, Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. München, xxii. p. 631.

Xiphocolaptes paranensis Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 68.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 31, 1904.

Bill black; tarsi and feet olive-green; iris reddish brown.

This individual specimen is somewhat darker in colour above and below than those in the National Collection, and the rufous of the wings and tail is also deeper in colour. It may, therefore, be regarded as a subspecies under the name of *X. albicollis paranensis*.

[A very rare bird with us here.—*W. F.*]

106. XIPHOCOLAPTES MAJOR.

Trepadore grande Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 277. no. ccxli. (1805).

Dendrocopus major Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 118 (1818: Paraguay).

Xiphocolaptes major Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 15, 119 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 145 (1890); Kerr, Ibis, 1892, p. 133 (Rio Pilcomayo); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 329 (Paraguay).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, November 14, 1902.

b. ♂ ad. „ May 5, 1903.

c. ♀ ad. „ January 16, 1904.

d. ♂ ad. „ July 2, 1904.

Bill grey, blackish at point; tarsi and feet greenish; iris brown.

e. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 17, 1904.

A clutch of three eggs, pure white, measure: axis 1·4 inch; diameter 1·05.

[This species is fairly common through the central parts of the country where there is heavy timber.—W. F.]

107. PICOLAPTES FUSCUS APOTHETUS.

Dendrocolaptes fuscus Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat xxv. p. 117 (1818: Brazil).

Picolaptes tenuirostris Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 151.

Picolaptes tenuirostris apothetus Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, xiv. p. 188 (1901: Sapucay); Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 329 (Paraguay).

Picolaptes koeniswaldianus Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 73.

Picolaptes fuscus Ménégau & Hellm., Mém. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. d'Autun, xix. p. 113 (1906).

a. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 21, 1903.

Bill black above, pinkish white below; tarsi and feet bluish slate-coloured; iris brown.

b-e. ♂; f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, July 3-8, 1903.

These examples are slightly smaller than specimens from Brazil, as will be seen by the following dimensions: average measurements of Paraguayan birds: wing 2·9-3·0 inches, tail 2·3-2·65, culmen 1·05-1·1; Brazilian birds: wing 3·15-3·5 inches, tail 2·55-2·95, culmen 1·05-1·2.

I agree with Mr. Oberholser in making this form a subspecies of *P. fuscus* (Vieill.). *P. koenigswaldianus* Bertoni can only be regarded as a synonym of the present species, as suggested by Dr. Ihering.

108. *PICOLAPTES ANGUSTIROSTRIS*.

Trepadore comun Azara, Apunt. ii. p. 279. no. ccxlii. (1805).

Dendrocopus angustirostris Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 116 (1817 : Paraguay).

Picolaptes angustirostris Berlepsch, J. f. O. 1887, pp. 15, 119 (Lambaré); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 155.

a. ♀ ad. Sapucay, March 10, 1904.

Bill pinky horn-coloured; tarsi and feet slate-coloured; iris brown.

b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, June 11, 1904.

Bill creamy grey; tarsi and feet greenish slate-coloured.

c. ♀ ad. Sapucay, August 26, 1904.

109. *DENDROCOLAPTES PICUMNUS*.

Dendrocolaptes picumnus Licht. Abh. Akad. Berl. 1820, p. 202 (Brazil); Sclater, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. xv. p. 170; Ihering, Revista Mus. Paulista, vi. p. 329.

Dendrocolaptes tarefero Bertoni, Aves Nuev. Paraguay, p. 69.

a, b. ♂ ad. Sapucay, April 2, 21, 1903.

c. ♂ ad. Sapucay, March 8, 1904.

d, e. ♂; f. ♀ ad. Sapucay, April 7, 19, 30, 1904.

Bill black; tarsi and feet old-bronze coloured; iris brown.

g, h. ♂ ad. Sapucay, May 2, 8, 1904.

These examples belong to the Brazilian form with the deep chestnut-coloured wings and tail. I can only regard *D. tarefero* of Bertoni as quite inseparable from this species.

[To be continued.]